THE DAILY BEE

E. ROBEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION A Sunday, One Vest.

unday lice, One Year | 100 or Omana, Bes Building, Chicago Office, 5st Brokers Building New York, Booms 18 and 18 Tribune Buildishington, No. 13 Fourteenth Street, uncil fluffs, No. 13 Pearl Street, Iroln, DEP Street, ath Omaha, Corner N and Sith Streets

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and effi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor-ial Impartment.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

notices letters and resultances should excel to The Bee Publishing Company. Brairs, checks and posterifies orders to a payable to the order of the company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

The Ree on the Trains.
There is no excuse for a failure to cut The Ree on the trains, all new desires have been untiled to carry a full supply. The receive who want best to carry a full supply. The receive who want to combar and configuration of the receive the receiver the receive the receiver the rece Give us your name, not for publication or un-necessary use, but as a graranty of good faith.

THE DAILY BEE

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Average 20.128

GRORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and ambacefued to in my presence this lith day of December A. D. 189. [Beal.]

No. P. Filli.

Notary Public.

IF Montana will throw aside the Mis ouri barnacles now blocking her pro gress, the ship of state will glide into

Ir is to be hoped the Nebraska party will not cultivate an acquaintance with the Mexican mescal while wintering in the land of the enetl and tarantula.

THE governor of Nebraska remarked to the governor of Tennessee, ament the Jackson auniversary, "I'm with you in spirit." How touchingly patriotic and appropriate!

THE Pennsylvania state election takes place next November, but that does not affect the ardor of candidates already in the field. It is a republican family affair in which the democrats are not remotely concerned.

The journalistic junk pile on Lower Douglas steed is growing at an amazing rate. Another form, harassed by hereditary imbedility, gave a feeble shrick last week and collapsed. A pathetic solemnity pervades that graveyard of fortune and ambition, foreshadowing find dissolution. owing final dissolution.

THE state board of transportation felicitates itself on the fact that one of the railroads voluntarily accepted the coal rates ordered into effect. This action relieves the board of an embarrassing fracture of friendship which would result if the corporations contested the schedule. The "honeymoon of harmony" is safe for the time being.

NEW ORLEANS raised more money New Chileans raised more money for a Davis monument in ten days than was raised for the Grant monument in three years. If respect for men of deeds be measured by dollars the Crescent city shows greater regard for a princi-ple shot to death than New York for the memory of the genius who pre-served the union.

Tine decision of the state board of transportation in the Elmwood elevator case is based on sound public policy. In this case the Missouri Pacific refused to grant the Farmers' atliance the right to build an elevator on its grounds, thus discriminating in favor of the elevators already built. The complainants showed that the two elevators were insufficient to promptly handle the product of the surrounding country, and that the owners had combined to fix the prices to be paid and to prevent competition. The railroad ignored this charge and set up the filmsy plen that the grounds are necessary for the operation of the read, and that the two elevators are sufficient to handle all grain offered. After reviewing the evidence in detail, the board finds that there is ample that the two elevators were insufficient the board ands that there is ample room for another elevator on the grounds without interfering with the operation of the read; that the existing elevators unlawfully discriminate against the pec ple, and orders the company to grant the Farmers' alliance the right to creet an elevator on its sidetracks "upon the

the Farmers' alliance the right to erect an elevator on its sidetracks "upon the same terms and conditions as are granted to the owners of other elevators is coated at the station."

The decision strikes at the root of the elevator monopoly of the state. It collarges and affirms the principle established by the highest coarts that common carriers must grant equal rights and equal facilities to all shippers. The assertion that the alliance is an exclusive corporation is absurd. It is an organization of producers and shippers who, believing that they are unjustly treated by the elevator combine, are estitled to the right to ship their grain to market without the intorveation of middlemen. It is not surprising that the company will contest the decision in the courts. It touches the internal machinery of railroad corporations whereby favored institutions are built up and sustained at the expense of the producers.

THE OPPOSITION TO MORGAN. The opposition to the confirmation General Morgan as Indian comm sioner, which is ascribed to sectarian nnimosity, ought to have little con-sideration from the senate if its real source is as alleged. When General Morgan entered upon the duties of his Morgan entered upon the duties of his office he found it necessary he order to reform the service on the lines which he deemed proper to make a considerable number of removals. It is alleged that in doing this he permitted religious considerations to influence him, and that most of those removed were men who professed a different faith from his. who professed a different faith from his. The commissioner asserts that he has not made removals either for religious or political reasons, every dismissal having been for cause, the character of which is shown on the records of the office. All unprejudiced people will give credence to this statement, and acceptance will have been discounted.

give creatence to this statement, and senators will have no difficulty in ascertaining its truth.

Thuse who are assalling the Indian commissioner on the ground of his alleged discrimination against those who profess a religious creed different from the commission. his own are making a grave mistake.
The tendency of such a course is to
arouse controversy and inflame preju-dices which cannot be productive of any good. If the organs and representa-tives of the faith which. General Mortives of the faith which General Mor-gan is said to have discriminated against in the removals he has made from the Indian service persiat in making this an issue against him, they must expect that his course will be as warmly and zeriously espoused by the opposing religious creed, and thus there would be brought about that most bitter and relentless of all contentions, a religious conflict. The senate of the United States is not the arena in which this should be allowed to take place.

The duty of senators in the matter of the confirmation of Commissioner Mor-gan is plain. If they find that he is gan is plain. If they find that he is fitted for the position, by character and capacity, he should be confirmed. An attempt has been made to injure him by raking up an incident that occurred while he was in the army, and this single attack upon his character he has disposed of to the satisfaction of fair-minded men. It is a matter that ought to have a weight is determined. to have no weight in determining the to have no weight in determining the question of his fitness for his present position. As to his capacity, we are not aware that it had ever been questioned. No one has given more careful and thorough study to the Indian problem than General Morean and his has received the eral Morgan, and he has received the hearty endorsement of those who take a deep interest in the welfare of the In dians. Since he has been at the head of the Indian bureau he has shown marked ability in the performance of the duties devolving on him, and has unquestionably improved the service. His plans with respect to the education of the Indians have been very gener-ally approved, and on the whole, his

ally approved, and on the whole, his administration thus far has demonstrated that his appointment to this important position was judicious.

This being the case there ought to be no question regarding his confirmation, and certainly the very last influence to which the senate should give attention is that proceeding from any religious source. It will be a great misforture whenever church influence. religious source. It will be a great misfortune whenever church influence, Protestant or Catholic, is permitted to affect the judgment of the senate in the performance of its constitutional duty of advising and consenting to the ap-pointment of public officials.

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDANCE. More than forty years ago President Polk authorized the American minister to Spain to make an offer to that gov-ernment of one hundred million dollars for Cuba. At that time a creole insur-rection in Cuba was apprehended, and it was threatened that this would be antagonized by Africanizing the island, which, it was held, would cause revolt among the slaves of the cotton and sugar states of the country. The pronosal of the United States to purchase Cuba caused a great deal of in-terest at home and discussion abroad, particularly in England. But Spain promptly and peremptorily rejected the proffer, and while there continued to be much talk of plots and intrigues looking to the selzure of the "Gem of the Antilles." there was no further effort

on the part of the government to ne-gotiate for its purchase.

A few years later the American ministers to Great Britain, France and isters to Great Britain, France and Spain, of whom James Buchanan was one, issued a letter which has become famous as the "Ostend manifesto," in which they urged that Spain having re-fused to sell Cuba at a price beyond its value, it was time to consider whether the possession of that island by Spain endangered the internal peace of the endangered the internal pence of the American union, and if so we should be justified by every law, human and divine, in wresting Cuba from Spain. This bold enunciation from such a source created a good deal of excitement for a time, but except in the southern states it received very little approval. With this ended the efforts in the southern states in the context of the southern states in received the second states of the southern states in received the second states of the southern states in the southern states are second southern states. forts to involve the government in a scheme to get possession of Cuba, though plots secretly organized to capture the island continued to be talked of down to 1800, and doubtless the Span-leb government was in constant appre-hension of trouble from this source. It know that the slaveholders

consent to have a republic estab-lished there. If congress should make the mistake, which is not at all proba-ble, of passing this resolution, and the president should propose a negotiation in compliance with it, there can be no doubt what the result would be. If the Spanish government did not vigorously reject the overture as a piece of wholly newarranted importuence and a palpa-ble affront, it would very promptly decline as heretofore to con-sider any promptling for parting consent to have a republic estabdecline as heretofore to con-sider any proposition for parting with Cuba. The Spanish treasury is not rich. The statesmen of Spain are not perplexed with the question of how to dispose of a surplus, as is the case with ours. Their trouble is rather to find the means to make ends meet. But Spain is not yet in a financial con-dition which renders it accessary for her to part with her most valuable possession at any price which the Anerican people would be likely to consent to pay. Hence if this proposition were pre-sented to the Spanish government our government would very likely be vigorously snubbed, as it would well de-seeve to be. Cuba is undoubtedly misgoverned, and it is possible that the development of the island and the wel-fare of its people would be advanced under a different government. But it is not the business or the policy of the United States to encourage the estab-lishment of republies by appropriations from the public treasury.

BOGUS CONCERNS.

The ambition of western communi-ties to become centers of industry is a commendable one, but in many instances it overleaps the bounds of common sense and business judgment. Cities, townships and even counties, carried away by glittering promises of permanent beneats, vote aid to manu-facturing schemes without investigat-ing the character or responsibility of the projectors, nor do they deliberate on the source of supply of raw material and the extent of the market for the product. These are essential to success. Lacking either, failure is certain, thus imposing burdens on the taxpayers without rendering an equivalent and creating the control of the success. out rendering an equivalent, and creating distrust and depression in the com-

and sewing machine factories invaded the western states seeking aid for what they termed "mammoth industries, employing thousands of men." One of these concerns cast its lines in a town in southwest Nebraska and gathered in a school of suckers. Plans for the factory were drawn, contracts made for the tory were drawn, contracts made for the building and machinery and one hun-dred acres of corafield laid out in lots. While preparations were going on for the building the boomers took good care to dispose of the lots, pocket the proceeds and decamp when the market was supplied.

Kansas furnishes another striking Authors formines another striking illustration of the modern wildeat manufacturing concern. The American Sugar company spread its tentacles over the western section of the state and onthused the struggling farmers with promises of great profits from beet culture. A central factory was culture. A central factory was started, and plans laid to con-duct business on a large scale. The company's agents were scattered over scores of townships and propositions were submitted to the people to vote from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in bonds to secure the location of branch factories. The officers announced that they proposed to build one hundred mills, and as an evidence of good faith and success displayed quan-tities of sugar alleged to have been extracted from beets at the parent factory. Investigation developed the fact that the company mixed imported pure sugar

the company mixed imported pure sigarith the sorghum sugne manufactured in sufficient quantities
to produce first-class sigar.
The quality of the fraudulent
sugar, the price paid for the raw material, and the liberality of the company
in offering to plant factories in every
township for a stipulated bonus, aroused suspicion and led to the exposure of a

woll-laid conspiracy to rob the taxpay-ers of one million dollars in subsidies. Many similar instances can be cited to show the folly of alding and encouraging manufacturing concerns without careful inquiry into the character and responsibility of the managers, and above all whether the product will command a profitable home market.

IF that commodity vulgarly called gall is essential to the success of the world's fair, Washington will secure the prize. Gotham greed and the wealth of the windy city combined cannot approach it. The Washington "board of promotion" calmly asks congress to issue the modest sum of fifteen million dollars in District of Columbia bonds. lars in District of Colum and guarantee the interest and principal. With such gilt-edge security the citizens generously offer to take the bonds. Under this charming scheme the government would be solely re-sponsible for the success of the exposi-tion, while the city would reap the harvest without contributing one dollar to the cost of the enterprise. The capital citizens are not troubled with enlargement of the heart.

THE British lion furiously pounces on Portugal for daring to thrash an offen-sive potentate in the African jungles. It will be noticed that the size of the offending nation makes a vast difference in the vigor of the lion's roar.

Dind Leaders There are several men in congress who are blinder than Mr. Milburn.

Inquiring Minds.
Chicago Herold.
Mr. Roed, the new speaker, looks like
Shakespeare, and a prominent question in
the house is: "Who in thunder is Shake-

Suggests a Sad Condition

Shurtleff at the name of the republican who succeeds Cashier Slicett. It has a sound that seems dunly to recall to mind the condition to which the defactation of his thrifty predoceasor has brought many a confiding congressman.

A Rival of Washington's Servant. Wishington Part,
The man who first suggested to President
Pierce that he appoint Jefferson Davis secre-

tary of war is now coming forward in pla-toons and battallions and letting the wind blow through his faced whiskers. And the wind is the wind of his lungs, and the blow-ing thereof is from within.

Prohibition a Palture.

The three states of the union which have adopted pronthing as a remedy for the vice of drunkenness—Maine, Kansas and Iowa— have in effect, come to the conclusion that the so—called remedy is a failure.

Boston's Weak Side.
Cheese News.
Ex-President Cleveland dined with a roomfal of select Bostonians the other evening, and now it is openly predicted that Massa-chusetts would go democratic if he should run for president again, because he praised the succetash.

Jay's Little Game

Jay's Little Game.
Krassa City Times.
From the assurances of some of the New
York papers that Jay Gould is atrait of the
effect of the competition of long distance
tolephoning on telegraphic service, we infer
that Mr. Gould wants to buy some more
Western Union stock cheap.

Don't Want the Mormons.
Springfeld Republican.

Springted Republicat.

Mormon agents in Uanada report favorably upon the Canadian northwest as a refuse for the sama. Mr. Cannon, one of the first presidents of the church, favors the scheme. "The Mormon revelation," says the Teronto Mail, "was made in the United States; let its consequences be confined to that country."

Since 1861 over a thousand millions of dollars have been paid out in pensions to soldiers have been paid out in pensions to soldiers and their dependents. Such a record was never even approximated by any other nation. Yet there are those who think the republic has not done its duty by the soldiers.

MONDAY MIRTH.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Fowls cannot be assed as gormands, if they do cat by the

peck.

Washington Capital: Wine is like certain horse-race entries, in that it is compelled to wait for age.

Yorkers Statesman: The man who was compelled to but the "dust" was probably trying to ascertain if the coin was good.

Oil City Bilizzad: A man named Gus Witherspoon ate seven fried eggs at one sitting recently. We are not told if he ate them Witherspoon, but we suppose so.

Life: Mr. Cambridge-Miss Lakeside, have you ever read "Looking Backward!" Miss Lakeside-No; I tried to once, but it gave me a crick in the neck.

Boston Transcript: Tight collars are said

Hoston Transcript. Tight collars are said to be the cause of near-sightedness. It is well to remember, however, that tight col-lars are frequently able to see double. lars are frequently able to see double.

Hinghamton Republican: The female orgonist of a Utica church has eloped and
married a fourteen-rear-old how who
nombed the organ. The affair has taken the
wind out of the choir.

Texas Siftings: Jawkins—Good gracious,
Jabes, you're all broke up.
get that black sye?

Hogs—Oh, dat was only a little linguistic
difficulty. I call a few things by their
wrong name.

Courier des Elitat Inja: "Whât do was

wrong name.

Courier des Elats-Unis: "What do you meau, sir, by swearing before my wife! You must apolocies." "Pardon, mousieur! Pardon! I do make so apology. I did not know 22 hady wish to swear first."

New York Sun; "Gracious," exclaimed Mrs. Maisprop. "I read in the accounted

swear first."

New York Sun, "Gracious," exclaimed birs, Malapron, "I road in the papers of it. Ongressman at large, I do hope they will explain him before he does any harm," and a handsome young woman, entering the printing office, "that you employ only girls and the printing office, "that you employ only girls and the printing office, "that you employ only girls and "Yes," rein need of a forewoman?" "Yes look at me and see," she answered, turning herself around.

She was sunsaged.

make up forms!"
"Just look at me and see," she answered, turning herself around. She was sengaged.

Munnoy's Weekly: "What is this scandal about Wasamker!" "Why, ne uses his inside knowledge of the woather bureau to help his business aleng. He has information about the weather tweive hours in advance, and knows exactly what to display in his windows, parasols or umbrains, putent leathers or goloshes."

"It turns out," remarked the telegraph editor, "that the bank robbery in Greenup-ville was a smaller affair than at first reported. Instead of \$8,500 the fellow got away with only \$90." "Grimes," bawled the night editor, "the Morning Parailyer through the speaking tube to the foreman, "take that heading Hold and Successful Operation of a Daring Funnature" off the account of that Greenup-ville affair and put in its place." A Rescal Makes a Sheak on a Bank."

is quite proper and right that the efforts of the states and tertifories should be encouraged by liberal appropriations from Washington. Are not our farms and farmers as deserving of assistance as the merchants of the coasts whose harbors and river outlets are costing the million such year to keep le good condition?

There is anotter idea which is worthy of consideration. You say that Major Powell estimates the cost of a certain system of storage at \$1,00,000,000. You sak the question, will the hencits justify the expenditure, and answer it by saying that experience has shown that it will Now this decision is based upon the probable additional productioness of the country favored. In addition to this I would suggest that the growing if these upon our own tree-less prairies would follow quickly the alvent of irrigating canals and the offert upon a country of growing forests has long since heen shown to be saffitional rainfall and additional moisture to be swallowed by adjoining tand. This would then cause a more effective distribution of the rainfall and reduce the future spenaes of the irrigation system.

effective distribution of the rainfall and reduce the future, expenses of the irrigation. A writer for the Nation say in praise of the methods and laws governing the distribution of water in the limited as y drought nor flood the instantian is the future of the instantian is a crought in crops to pefection, to accelerate or retard their ripening and to bring burners to suit their convenience." In the sum their convenience, the remains are in western states and end in the south it is clearly a matter of national interest that the water be stopped and distributed in the west, where it is needed, and not allowed to overflow in certain seasons in southern states where it does damage. And, as and defore, here is a chance for the west to get her share of the immense amount of money that is appropriated yearly by congress for public improvement and it should be the duty of western congressions to rise in a body and say. "Gentlemen of the east, when you rote for our bills for appropriations for the rivers and harbors of the cast."

B. S. Paduoce.

DUTIES OF IDEAL CITIZENS.

John Habberton Believes in Conscience in Politics.

PRINCIPLE AND PARTISANSHIP

The ideal Citizen Wants to Know Why and Can't Be Depended Upon to Vote With the Machine.

Conscience in Politics.

The ideal citizen is the man who be-lieves that all men are brothers and the nation is merely an extension of his family, to be leved, respected and cared or accordingly.

Such a man attends personally to all

civic duties with which he believes him-self charged. Those which are within his own control he would no more intrust to his inferiors than he would leave the education of his children to

kitchen servants.

The public demands upon his time. thought and money come upon him as suddenly and unexpectedly as the acci-dents of family life, and often they find him ill prepared, but he nerves himself to the mevitable, knowing that, in the village, state or nation, any mistake or neglect on his part must impose a penalty, sooner or later, on those whom he most loves.

It may be that the nation may want

to declare war; perhaps the state may desire to juggle with its debt or some other interest involving the principle of honesty; but even if the work at hand is no more important than the deciding of pound dues or a small appropriation for repairing a bit of broken road, he recognizes the duty of informing himself regarding the matter from the standpoint of the good of the community. Selfishly, he knows that any blunder which may be committed will indied the selfishly, he knows that any blunder which may be committed will indied the selfishly he had been selfishly in a larger way he realizes that everybody about him—the men and women whom he respects because they are his equals, and those whom he pities because they are unable to look after their own rights under the law, may suffer if a few intelligent citizens chance to neglect their duty.

GOOD FOR ALL DEMANDS. recognizes the duty of informing him-

GOOD FOR ALL DEMANDS.

The ideal citizen is "good for all demands" justly made upon him; he never shirks work or assumes that what he neglacts to attend to will be made right by his fellow men, to whom he will return the favor at some future and indefinite time. He has seen that method in practice, and he does not like its effects. One of them was the "Tweed Ring," in New York; another was the "Whisky Ring," which encompassed the United States. He knows how to apply, in civic affairs, the point of the old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," and, conversely, that if stitches are not taken in time there may suddenly be reats and exposures which newly aroused industry cannot repair GOOD FOR ALL DEMANDS.

ou saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," and, conversely, that if stitches are not taken in time there may suddenly be treats and exposures which newly aroused industry cannot repair in time to prevent disgrace and less. The ideal citizen always "wants to know why." His conscience may be better than his education, but he loses no opportunity to discover what have been stumbiling blocks of other communities, states and nations, and he prefers to learn these from original sources of information, rather than from persons who make explanations, at the eleventh hour, to conform to prearranged salfish or partisan purposes. He does not find this task etsay, and at times his mind seems so confused and dark that he wonders how order and dayight can ever get into it, but he perseveres, knowing that when one is in a fight it is better to be beaten than to dodge responsibility by running away.

PRINCIPLE IN PARTISANSHIP.

windows, parasols or umbralas, patent leathers or goloshes."

"It turns out," remarked the telegraph editor, "that the bans robbey in Greenupville was a smaller affair than at first reported. Instead of \$1,500 the fellow got away with only \$63." "Grimes," bayled the night speaking the to speaking the to graniyer through the speaking the total clist place. The speaking the total clist place is speaking the total clist place in the speaking that the speaking that the speaking that the speaking that the speaking the total clist place of the state should be done of the state and the speaking that the assistance of the government. It would appear to mo that it is quite proper and right that the efforts of the states and territories should be encouraged by liberal appropriations from Washington. Are not oue farms and farmers as clearly and the speaking the millions through the states alone or with the assistance of the government. It would appear to mo that it is quite proper and right that the efforts of the states and territories should be encouraged by liberal appropriations from Washington. Are not oue farms and farmers as clearly in the public manner, and by liberal appropriations from Washington. There is another idea which is worthy of the coasts whose barbors and river outlets are costing as millions can be appropriated by a speaking the million of the states alone or with the assistance of the ground the states alone or with the assistance of the ground that the speaking the states alone or with the same of the coasts whose barbors and river outlets are costing as millions

green.

A PAINFUL POSITION.

Sometimes the ideal citizen finds himself obliged to vote with a party which he previously has opposed and in which his associates are his old political enemies. In such case his position is painful, for, as a rule, the more thoughtful and carnest the man the dearer to him are the ties of sympathy and old association. But if he would be true to his trust he must regard duty before inclination: to go "with the multitude to do evil" is no compensation for duties undone and responsibilities neglected. Abraham Láncola arging the emaclipation proclemation undo his unwilling cabinet, Horace Greeley signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, Sam Houston protesting in the Texas convention agrassis the secession of the state, Czar Alexander of Russia, issuing his ukase to froedom for the serfs, opposed all of whom they had been previously bound by ties of association and friendship; they wore right, their friends were wrong; nevertheless their deeds estranged them for a time from friends who loved them dearly; the penalties were fulled agony, yet they wore accepted sufficiently and not be sufficiently and some A PAINFUL POSITION.

bravely. It needs bravery to make an ideal citizon; many men who have wise and noble intentions fail at the point of execution, and a beginning which does not result in an end were better not beginn, for it merely leads to its originator being held in contempt—by his friends as well as his enemies.

ACTION IN LOCAL ISSUES.

The ideal citizen knows that local necessities have no possible connection with national issues, and acts accordingly. He does not vote for a candidate for constable or town clork simply because the man belongs to his own party, but regards all such candidates according to their qualifications for the offices for which they have been nominated. Like Washington, he votes for "imeasures, not men." If the duties of the office about to be venated can better be discharged by the candidate of another party than that of his own, he votes for him, knowing that inefficiency in office is, above all other serious faults, the most dangerous blow that can be inflicted upon the common wealth.

He agrees with the father of his country in the belief that "Eternal vigilance is the orice of liberty," so no public interest is too small to demand and receive his attention. He has seen great abuses develop from small neglects, so instend of concentrating his attention and spending his money once in four years to clet the presidential candidate of his party, he attends all primary meetings and never fails to vote at an election because the office seems of small consequence.

A DISTURBING INPLUENCE.

election because the office seems of small consequence.

A DISTURBING INPLUENCE.

The ideal citizen is always a disturbing influence in his own political fold. He is in the position of a missionary to a congregation of southern negroes, who porsisted in preaching against theft, covetousness and other violations of the ten commandments, while his hearers were longing only to hear of the wonders described in the book of Revelations and to exult in anticipation of rambling through the golden streets and stately mansions of the great hereafter. "Pahson," said one emotional and tearful brother, "of you don quit talkin' 'bout stealin' chickens an' bein' fon' of other men's wives, you'll knock all de "lignous stuffin' out ob dismeetin." It is much the same way in politics, the man who in time of neace prepares for war, and tries to urge his party associates to forego settled desires and incite all to more carnest effort for the general good, is always sure to be regarded as a nuisance. Each of the great political parties in the United States contains some such men; each of these men may perhaps be wrong in his views of some public questions, but each stimulates the activity of thought from which great principles are evoived.

Consequently, the ideal citizen must be prepared to become a martyr. Such a fate is neither pleasing nor prolitable, and the more sensitive and spirited the man, the less desirable such a result

be prepared to become a martyr. Such a fate is neither pleasing nor profitable, and the more sensitive and spirited the man, the less desirable such a result will be. It is not a fate to be courted, but neither is it to be avoided. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church;" equally do political parties grow in wisdom through agitation by men whom they may eventually east out. The greatest men are soldom these who receive greatest formal recognition; neither Webster. Clay nor Caihoun ever became president; Moses was driven out of Egypt for avenging the wrongs of one of his race, and was persistently abused by his followers during the many years in which he led them toward the promised land. The ancient Greeks busished all their wisest men; as for Jesus, he was crucified instead of crowned. Nevertheless, the ideal clitzen does not put on the nir of a martyr, but, goes to his work as the tree soldier goes into battle, with a brave heart, a cheerful face and an honest hope that the best man may we, even if the loser be himself.

Finally the ideal citizen locks out not

self.

Finally the ideal citizen looks out not for himself alone, but regards himself Finally the ideal citizen locks out not for himself alone, but regards himself as but part of the community in which he lives. To make money out of politics seems as hard to him as living upon the earnings of his parents or children, for he knows that the community or nation has no money of its own, buttonly what it extracts from the nockets of the people—the neorest as well as the richest. His compensation consists in the sense of duty well done, and the more he does the less the reward he thinks himself entitled.

JOHN HARDERTON.

GREAT MEN.

Emile Zola is anxious to visit this country. He has not the usual French prejudice against other lands, and is said to have read a good deal of American literature. He is especially fond of Bret Harte's works.

Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis once served together under Major Zachary Taylor in the Hack Hawis war. Lincoln at that time was a member of the litinois State Guard and Davis was an officer in the regular arms.

Guard and Davis was an officer in the requ-lar army.

Judge Brewer will not go to Washington
until after his nomination has been confirmed
by the senate. This will not likely occur, he
thinks, till some time in January. In the
mean time he will go abead with his duties
ascircuit judge.

Jules Milet, a nephew of the great painter
of "The Angelus," is a maker of briarwood
pines in New York, it is said.

John Greenleaf Whittler requests that his
ciptly-second birthday may be allowed to
pass quality, as his condition of health would
not allow him to bear the excitement of
receiving his friends.

Emperor William of Gormany is credited with this tronchant observation: "Political parties are sheer flippery. I know only two —the one that is for me and the one that s

against me."
Sonator Reagan of Texas, who served as postmaster general in the cabinet of the lane president of the southern confederacy, is over seventy years of age, but a mun who carries his years remarkably well. He walks to and from the capitol in pleasant weather, and his step is fern and elastic.

Senator David Turpie of Indiana is in ap-pearance a typical Hoesier. Disdaining fine apparet, the senator wears an old-Jashinned roomy coat and a big broad-brimmed stiff hat which sats well back upon his head. His vest is partially substituted and he keess un a constant chewing on a comfortatile quil of a constant chewing on a comfortatile quil of

The Fear of Death.

Edmund Gone.

Last night I woke and found between u drawu-Between us, where no mortal fear may

creep—
The vision of Death dividing us in sleep;
And suddenly I thought, ere light shall dawn
Some day, the substance, not the shadow, of Death Shall cleave us like a sword. The vision

But all its new-born horror half me fast, And till day broke I listened for your breath-Some day to wake, and find that colored

skies.

And pipings in the woods, and petals wet.

Are things for sching memory to forget;

And that your living hands and mouth and

cycs
Are part of all the world's old historics!
Dear God! a little looger, ah not yet!

There are some big landholders in Australia. W. H. Harber has 629,000 acres, J. Bateman upward of 1,260,000, A. J. Cunningham over 3,690,000, W. Mackinnon over 4,000,000, Union Hank of Australia over 7,800,000. These five holdings equal about half the area of England. They would furnish tracts of 100 acres each to 10,762 families.

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The secondry you begin the bester; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with entarth for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit intuil I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured into I town to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured into I that troubleaome complaint and completely restored my health,"—Jesse M. boggs, Roiman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarth, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried ao many remedies, with little bunch, and the second of appette and impaired digentification of appette and impaired digentification of a spettle and impaired digentification of a spettle and impaired digentification of the complete of the second of the complete of the persons whom it had cured of catarth. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood.

—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS

1408 FARNAM STREET, CMARIA, Nun. (Opposite Paxton Hotel)



come or indulgence, producing fro-cess or indulgence, producing Me dency, plurgles on the face, progra-discouraged, here of confidence, if or business, and finds the a particu-Blood and Skin Diseases Sypbilic a disease Blood and Skin Diseases most terrible in its reader to be and of the aid of the skin Diseases without the aid of the skin of the sk

Killacy, Upinary and Hadder Complaints, and thirston or bloody man, and thir coursed or thir coursed or thir coursed or the course of the cour

STRICTURE! Characted por STRICTURE! Characted por minient Cire, re-

To Young Men and Middle-Aged Men. A SURE CURE Vice, which brings organio weekness, destroying both mind and body, with all the deceased life, permanently cured.

DRS BETTO paired themselves by improper indulgences and and solitory habits, which ruin both body and usind, unfating them for business, atoly or narriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy
the aware of physicial destrict, quiesly assisted.

OUR SUCCESS.

Is based upon facts, fret-practical experience, see noid -every care in expectably sauded, thus starting aright, librid-me librium was bropared in our own interpretably to suit each case, thus affecting earse through the contract of the c fat bilgity.

Send Coents postage for celebrated works on
sic. nerrous and delicate discusses. Thougands
1, 25° A briently letter or and may save you for
suffering and shahe, and also goden you be to life
a letter a new red unless accommand by

DRS. BETTS & BETTS, wo Answers.

Before subscribing to any paper you should ask

1. What will it contain?

It is safe to say that no weekly paper in America has more eminent contributors than The Youth's Companion. Across the ocean, Gladstone, Gen. Wolseley, Prof. Tyndall, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Justin McCarthy, and other famous men, write regularly for its columns. In this country, country, Statesmen like Secretary Blaine, Specialists like Dr. Hammond, Political Leaders like Speaker Carlisle, Authors like H. H. Boyesen and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Scientists like Prof. Shaler, three College Presidents, and more than one hundred other writers, famous in special fields of thought or action, contribute to its pages.

2. How much will it contain?

With its Four Double Souvenir Numbers and Illustrated Weekly Supplements, making twelve to twenty pages each week, The Youth's Companion gives for \$1.75 more reading matter than any of the \$4.00 magazines. \$1.75 pays for it to January, 1891. Send for the full Illustrated Prospectus for 1890, and sample copies. 1890, and sample copies.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Manhood SESTORED.

Street Park. A richture park. A richtu